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Are our agents in those cities for advertising and RF Will the unknown writer of the following, please

accept the thanks of a heart whose sorrow is so tenderly -so truly expressed .- Eo. For the Portland Inquirer.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN ONLY SON. *Tts past! and the young spirit's fled To purer, brighter realms on high; The last fond parting word is said—

'Twas sad, how sad, that last good-by. We list to hear thy silvery voice, Whose tones were wont to glad our ear, Whose cheerful words bade all rejoice—

We list in vain! thou art not here. We miss thee here, thy radiant smile, That ever illumed our social throng, Dispelling gloom and care the while,

Has passed away-'twas sweet-'tis gone ! We miss thee here-all things around Seem lone and desolate and drear ; Thy vacant chair-you grassy mound

Toll the sad tale-thou art not here. Twas hard, dear one, to part with thee, To part to meet on earth no more; We feel our home can never be-

The happy home it was before. We'll think of thee and treasure long The memory of departed years-When mid the gay and idle throng

We'll not forget, thou art not here. Life's varied scene will soon be o'er; Its cares, its joys, must shortly close; Soon 'twill be said, we are no more,

Soon we must take our last repose.

Then may we meet in that bright land, Which to earth's righteous ones is given, And join thee in that glorious band, Whose king is God-whose home is heaven Falmouth, Sept. 11, 1852.

The Broken Plate.

Lucy Somners is a little girl about ten years old. A kind good mother she has to guide her youthful steps aright; but she is not always a good, obedient child. Like most children, she at times disobeys and grieves

Now, my little friend, you must always remember, that when you are naughty, you not only sin against God, and break his comrest upon those who love and watch over you. Strive then to be dutiful, and learn a lesson from the little story.

sson from the little story I will tell you. It was a very busy day with Mrs. Somners, and she called upon her little daughter to assist her, for many were the steps she could save her mother. A pan of nice apples Lucy had just finished paring, when her mother bade her go into the dairy-room, and bring from there some butter; at the same time handing her a plate and knife, charging her to be careful, and not drop it. Away ran the little girl, but just as she was closing the door to return to the kitchen; down fell the plate and butter upon the floor. Quickly she gathered up the broken pieces of crockery, and after hiding them, took from the shelf another plate, and then joined her

"What has taken you so long?" asked Mrs. Somers," "did you break the plate?"
"No," replied the wicked little girl, "I did
not." But her blushes, and guilty expression of countenance could not conceal from her

mother the trun. But here for a white the matter was dropped.

When Lucy went to bed that night, think you she was happy? By no means. Her heart was heavy. The faithful monitor within, could not be stilled, and when she at last fell asleep, her dreams were troubled, and her sleep disturbed. Early the follow morning. where Lucy tried to conceal it, and as Lucy was dressing, her mother entered her chamber, with the fragments in her hand.

Kindly, but seriously did the grieved moth-

Kindly, but seriously did the grieved mother speak words of correction to her child, and leaving her alone, bade her seek forgiveness of her Heavenly Parent, against whom she had likewise sinned. The punishment which prevented her from joining the family around the breakfast table that morning, was not a small one to Lucy, nor was it soon forgotten; and the lesson then learned proved of great benefit to Lucy's heart and char-

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A

WIFE. Sir James Mackintosh, the historian, ter her death, the bereaved husband wrote to a friend, depicting the character of his wife in the following terms: "I was guided," he observes, "in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion, and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as I met a woman, who, by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She
rected the most pernicious of them. She though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in

lence to all the exertions that have been use- the Phi'adeiphia platform; have obtained perpetually at hand to admonish my heed- carry out the principles, which, powerful- of God, may you have the joy of giving to whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings, or resentment, for which I but too often gave approaches, an independent position be- America the honor of regenerating the my character. Even in her occasional her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments!) she had no sullenness unconditionally-pledge themselves in ad-

nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, ten-I have lost; and I have lost her when her to exercise so great an influence as at der, and constant. Such was she whom excellent natural sense was rapidly im- present proving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at youth, the partner of my inistortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days."—Home Journal.

er. These means may be summed up in a single word—money. With sufficient a single word—money with sufficient a decisive in-

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH. To the Congress of the American Revolu-

which the Germans have universally re-

sponded to my rounds in America, have

tionbund for Europe: The truly fraternal sympathics with

formed a new tie, connecting me with the cause of German freedom, which I have always regarded as closely concerned, nay, as identical, with the freedom of Hungary and Italy. The fraternal union of these three nations is not only founded on the common endeavor after freedom, but is enforced by the peculiar condition of affairs, and indissolubly established by the logical connection of events. Not that this union excludes other nations from the common object, not that it indicates the sufficiency of these three nations to each other, as able to reject or despise any other friendly hand which is offered to them from whatever quarter-for whose works for the same object, the emancipation of the European Continent from the fetters of despotism, in the spirit of national brotherhood, is always a welcome allyyet there are nations, who according to the nature of things, are unable to fight in the front ranks of the battle against typerhaps, only a few hours, will suffice to cannot, like France, obtain their freedom with a single blow—here it is not the rethe combat is to be waged is a ways the same—it is the perjured dynasty of the house of Austria, whose yoke from Hameach. The common enemy, the necessity of co-operation, and the natural inutility of any isolated attempt, present the

course confining myself to such as admit trusty charge of the Germans, has not perof publicity. American travelers, and ished in my necessary absence, but under countryman, who have lately returned shoots. from llungary, state that the people are prepared to rise en masse on the first summons, against their oppressors: toward the Americans there can be no reserve in Hungary-every one speaks openly in regard to the future and the impending conis here at work, but a general national resolution which is everywhere shown, and which can scarcely assume a more

decided form by waiting. In Germany, the idea of a republic is daily gaining ground—the necessity of united action is more clearly established; and this is the more surprising, inasmuch was married early in life, before he had attained fortune or fame, to Miss Cathared organization appears far more difficult ed organization appears less; while in the ine Stuart, a young Scotch lady, distinguished more for the excellence of her East, Russia is busy with a crisis in the character than for her personal charms.

After eight years of happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of three children, she died. A few days after the children is the becaused bushend a supplied to the becaused bushend a supplied to the children is the complete time. Turkish Empire, and seems likely soon to occupy it, so that to my own astonishment, the opinion which I publicly expressed at Boston and Syracuse is verified, and the political complications present themselves in immediate prospect, which are necessarily favorable to the freedom of the peo-

Wherever we cast our glance, we must come to the conclusion that the moment for action is at hand—that it is time for ful of wives, and a mother as tender as the friends of Europe in America to be ready for the duty which may be imposed

prudent from affection; and Congress at Wheeling, it has a two-

from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indofrom their candidate a pledge that he will ceedings, and under the richest blessing essuess or improvidence. To her I once ly furthering the cause of popular emancinot already done this, permit me to re- the glorious future of your adopted counmind them, that as the decisive moment try, and gaining for the German name in comes the more is portant, and that if they freedom of Europe. vance to a party leader, it may be long before the mass of German citizens in the United States will be again in a condition In regard to the external direction of

the League, it is first of all necessary to "choose the right men," who shall give this country, and the position of his late material aid to the preparatious for the conflict daily becomes more necessary, as the day for action draws nearer and near- ed. In it may be seen the indignant grief money, it is easy to effect a decisive intervention in the fate of Europe, while cratic party in this country, and his reaway results, which on account of their ineffectual character, will in the long run require more victims than would have "brought forth." friend Dr. Tudeman, in that city, will reason to doubt it. show that it was not my intention to ap- But I anticipate. Permit me to cast a ply the avails of that loan exclusively to glance into the past. my own country, but, in the spirit of brotherrancipation of Germany.

the Red Tower, weighs down every effort | in circulation will receive a market value, for freedom. So long as this power re- so that it will be possible for those who mains unbroken, neither Germany, nor Hungary, nor Italy can be free. The of the war, to realize the value of their freedom of each of these three nations stock. Should I be so happy as to obtain depends on the freedom of the other two; the approbation of Congress for these it is only this common freedom that can views I have to request, that resolutions guarantee the permanence and security of | may be passed to that effect, and that they may receive the support of the official organ of the League. Meantime I hope, that even if my view should not be shared foundation on which the league of Italy, Germany, and Hungary is established, and the fate of my Fatherland is identical with which completely identifies their efforts that of Germany, and that you will show to the world with the peculiar German

With regard to the choice of the right men to manage the means that are to be procured, I have often said in America, that the more difficult it is, on account of the historical development of Germany already alluded to, for the national movelict; it is not a secret conspiracy which | ment to be concentrated in a single individual, the more does the direction of the movement belong in the hands of the colthey only claim this direction, in propor- more so must be that in man! This is tion as they create the means which are the basis of North American Democracy. as by reason of the historical progress of mans of America must remain contiguous men and trading in men are crimes; and the nation in separate portions, a combined organization appears far more difficult and organization appears far more difficult or the scene of action. They must take that which is not forbidden by the Constitution, according to the platform [of the and one who is personally acquainted with the state of things in America, and in negroes. case of the last, should honor with their trust that man of the people who possesses the confidence of a great part of Germany, and who certainly has withdrawn only for a short time in order to resume his aptope that on the summons of the League he will gladly exchange his retirement for

rairs of another nation only so lar as the brotherhood of nations and identity of object permit—on whomsoever the choice seen no slave-holder in the Presidential seen no slave-holder in the slave no slave holder in the sla

L. KOSSUTH. London, Aug. 31, 1852.

"DEMOCRACY," BY A GERMAN.

Charles Heinzen is the editor of a German paper in New York, and a thorough Democrat. In an Address at Cleveland create the means of action, and then to he took up the question of Freedom in party upon it, with a degree of analytical accuracy and literary power rarely equalwith inadequate means, even the greatest soning applies with equal power to the energy of action can produce only half- Whig party. We give a pungent extract: The party which he calls for, is already

been necessary had a vigorous blow been struck at the right time. Confiding in of the first Republic in the world has, in "The fact that the 'Democratic party" the sympathy of the Germans in America, the face of the world-ruling Czar, and in Its progress has been monstrous, and like who have so nobly and effectively taken the year 1852, made the repression of agiup the cause of Hungary, upon my de- tation against Slavery a leading article of parture from America I entrusted the its platform - this fact has in my eyes general agency of the Hungarian Loan to the German Committee in Philadelphia; would be folly to cherish any further faith and the instructions which I lest with my in humanity, were it not a crime against

Slavery, as you know, is as old as the erhood alliance between the three nations, human race. The first slave was weak am ready to place a portion of the means | woman, and she doubtless will be the last. at the disposal of the Revolution League | Among savages, to this day, the wife is in America, for the special purpose of the the recognized slave of the husband, who regards her in the light of a mere domes-Taking it for granted that it is more tic animal. The slavery of men began easy to carry on and extend a movement with war, and in the history of war-a already commenced than to start a new trade of murder-it certainly is a mark one, as so much time would be required even for the inaterial preparations necessary in that case, that perhaps even the oners. At a later period it was discovmost brilliant results would arrive too late, ered that the victor could employ the a nation which is called by its position to I cannot but express the conviction that vanquished, to his personal advantage if strike the decisive blow against absolutism if the German American League would he granted them life, and from that time with all its abominations. A few days, effectually and officially promote the ob- he made them slaves. The origin of jects of the Committee for the Hungarian Slavery, as it existed among the Greeks Loan, the most important results for the and Romans, as also indeed among the revolution, without compelling her to conduct a long and bloody war against oppression, and when once she rouses her- out any new methods. I am also per- right in man to put an enemy to death, self from the iron sleep in which she has sunded that this mode of action will make and it follows that the voluntary sparing been sunk, the electric shock of freedom the most rapid progress also among those of life by the victor may be viewed as a mandments, but also make unhappy your father and mother. Besides making your-self wretched, you thus cause sadness to fore. But Germany, Hungary and Italy origin, and the more, as it gives the great-origin, and the more as it gives the great-origin. civilized method of obtaining this right ward of a brief revolution, but of a pro- certain, that whatever may be the private of property. Warriors became simple tracted war-and the enemy with whom views of individuals in regard to the final robbers, who stole peaceful men who had the trader, whom they had injured still less. The trader examined not the right burg to Pharus, and from the Rhine to commences the Hungarian script which is of the man-stealer, he examined his wares claimed—who will dare dispute the title? -a human being as his, and sought, neither in the rights of love nor patronage, a

foundation for the claim. Thus have we reached the prosaic ground of North American State Rights -"Southern Rights" and Northern "Democracy." The ancestors of the Democrats purchased their property in human beings-honestly and honorably purchased it-purchased it as gentlemen and citizens, with no protest from owner or to the world with the peculiar German advocate—and with ready money indeed, consistency, that the seed which I have cash down, in silver and in gold—for at rrom time point of view, I can committee to the incate to you many encouraging facts, of sown in America and committee to the that time false bank notes were not; and the will of the people. The gentlemen at afterward this property, thus honestly acquired, bore young-like the swine-and among them one of your German sellow- your hands has begun already to put forth increased and multiplied in accordance of Scripture-for this human property has this excellence, that it-without effort on the part of the owner-does not remain a dead capital, but bears interest by its own action: so, that property bore young property, and the young property again younger, down to the present hour.

Gentlemen, you are no Communists, and know that property is sacred. And lective German citizens in America. Still if property in things is sacred, how much necessary to an effectual intervention. and the Constitution stands upon the same When the means are created, the organs side. For there is not a word in the chosen for their management by the Ger- Constitution which declares that stealing is one of so much urgency that I venture Democratic Convention at Baltimore is earnestly to recommend this circumstance left to the several States; so that we, if as well as the necessity of a choice, to we should pickle negro flesh, and make your consideration. If the League should sausages of negro children, would in no resolve upon the choice of a Committee respect act unconstitutionally. I chalconsisting of a few, perhaps not more than three German patriots—one from the North, one from the South of Germany,

No doubt some will say that North America emancipated herself a few dozen years too soon from England, for other-wise she would have been included in that for a short time in order to resume his appropriate functions with fresh power, I slavery in the British Colonies, at an expense of £20,000,000; but in that case what would have become of the North American Democracy? In that case it would have been impossible for 1,000,000 slaveholders—women and children in-

never have heard of the slave-catching tual band of its unity. Universal history is, after all, but the history of human blindness. Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthagenians, Guelpes and Ghibelines, Protestants and Catholics, means of their unity escaped their blind-ness. Had they known the secret of North American "Democracy," they might have made a compromise, a slavecatching law, &c., and established it as a finality; and then would union have forever been placed upon a firm foundaion, and "eternal peace" would have blessed Humanity!

The history of the North American Union, if we penetrate downward to the punctum saliens, is a history of the progress of slave-holding. After every revoution, the re-actionary element of the State finds some new point of crystalization, from which it makes its preparations dred re-actionary forces. The re-actionary cystalization point in North America has always been the holding of slaves, and this has gradually seized upon and made its own all other re-actionary elements. all other reaction, it will never find a stopping-place, until it has overcome all opposition, or is itself completely over-thrown. This is as certain as the suc-would in the increase of immigration, escession of day and night. The means of pecially from Germany, lead soon to the its progress lie mainly in the Constitution, and its most zealous minions are the Hunker Democrats. Its mightiest, and in its consequences, most important, gress. recent victory is the slave-catching law; and in case Mr. Pierce should become President, the slaveholders would seek not merely to rule, but to subjugate the Union. Much has been said of the dangers to which the Union is exposed; I am of opinion that it never was in greater danger than just now, for the great danger to the Union lies not in attacks upon her Slavery, but in those upon her Freedom."

Let us look a little closes at the signs of the times as they exhibit themselves in the doings of the Baltimore Convention. In the first place, of what spirit was this Convention born?

In the metropolis of a Slave State, after long-continued intrigues and machinations, assemble a number of so called delegates, who assume the title of delegates of the people—but the majority are nothing but political humbuggers by profession. The delegates of the people have the strange duty to perform of making known to the sovereign people their own in mind until the Presidential election .-True, the sovereign people are not bound by this instrument, but then read any 'real Democratic' sheet and they will find that whoever adopts not the declarations of the Convention humbuggers is a bad Democrat at bottom-a traitor to the party." And this is true not only worth the price—he paid the price, and | with regard to the candidates nominated by them, but also in regard to the platform and the party principles, which they proclaim any day before the sovereign

people.

Thoroughly to humbug the people and to bind the future voters for President perfectly beforehand, the party managers, after the Convention, appoint so-called ratification meetings, that they may in future declare any departure from the decisions of the Convention to be a departure from the will of the people.

For, gentlemen, in the sight of these Conventions nothing is more sacred than Bultimore knew, for instance, that the will of the majority was in favor of Gen. Cass; and since the will of the people is law, they, obedient to the behests of the Slaveholders, who feared the foreign policy of Cass, chose Gen. Pierce: At all events a General.

Well, then, the candidates selected by the Convention are the Northern Mr. Pierce in conjunction with the Southern Mr. King. No prophet on earth, not even one single German hunker newspapers, had ever thought of Mr. Pierce, who was scarcely known out of his State.-Yet, no sooner is Mr. Pierce put forward as a candidate, than, as if by magic, he at one blow becomes one of the great ones of earth, fills a large space in all true "Democratic" hearts, and the depths and purity of their love for him becomes boundless. In Germany, they call this sort of thing servility, want of principle, lunacy, &c. In America it is fidelity to party. And if the Convention had nominated the Emperor Soulouque, or King Guizo of Dahomy, as their candidate, every real Democrat would have been bound from that moment to love him as the father of his country. Only let a Presdent be secured safe on the points of "Southern Rights" and "Northern Spoil," and all is accomplished which a good partizan and bad Republican can wish. Fiat

proeses ct pereat republica.

As head of a family, etc., Gen. Pierce may be a very respectable man. This. however, is of more importance than all else that he, as a politician, is an incarnate representative of "Southern Rights."

lieved me. She gently reclaimed me | they hold the balance of power in their | of the League shall fall, I shall always be | chair; perhaps nominating conventions | this Gen. Pierce who voluntarily, in a would not have been invented; we should | letter to the Convention, declared the Constitution and Democracy,—with him be a member of a party which calls itself been shut up in the stall instead of the the Secession State is fully satisfied, and Democratic and Republican, and at the editorial room; we should have had no under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the Same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation of the same time brands agitation on the subject under his rule thinks of enriching the same time brands agitation of would have wanted the real soul and ac- stead of withdrawing herself from it. A name in accordance with his real characcomfortable prospect of the future; but it

But let him who is in doubt what is to

1. The party rejects any general sys-tem of "Internal improvements" under the auspices of the Government of the Union: whence it follows that all internal improvements must remain unaccomplished or be carried out by the separate States, in a narrow, sectional spirit.

2. No part of the Union may be benefitted to the injury of another; -yet there is no hesitation in making the entire North, through an open violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental right, he hunting-ground of the slave-hunters of the South

3. Congress has no right to meddle with for future rule and drawn to itself all kin- the question of Slavery; yet it unquestionably has the right to extend Slavery throughout the Union, and make all free men the bloodhounds of such as have bro-

ken their chains. 4. The net proceeds of the public lands should be employed for national purposes, hence the public lands ought not to be given away. For the freedom of the public lands, not to speak of other dangers, erection of New Free States in the West, and, by this, freedom would gain the preponderance over the slaveholders in Con-

5. Should the land bill which has passed the House of Representatives hereafter pass the Senate, which must be prevented by any and every means during, the administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Pierce can kill it by his veto. Therefore; the Democratic party stands openly for retaining unchecked the power (opposed as it is to all real democratic ideas) which, above all, may be used against any and every anti-compromise resolution.

6. The Democratic party holds the Compromise, that is to say the slave-hunting law, as a "finality" to all eternity; it fastens with Democratic chains, the steed of time, for the everlasting future, to immovable pillars, and "will, (literally, thus) resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

harshest sentence which was ever passed the Baltimore Platform offers the direct

upon the Democratic party. It is the ban of all freedom, an attack hunker press calls the foundation on which enon all human right, a sentence of anni- we must "go and b

the present so called Democracy come which to "go on and build." We must into power, can be no other than restraint "go on and build." in quite a different upon the freedom of the Press, restriction | fashion, of the right of public assembly, and rule | From the struggles of the times a new of the mob.-Whoever raises his voice and sound Democratic party must be against the most accursed institution in brought fourth, to which men of right the world, against an institution which, not to mention its own objectionable features; poisons all morality, all ideas of selves." human right, all liberty, and all humanity, and renders all progress impossible, he is from this moment put under the ban of the North American Democracy; stamped as a criminal, and denounced to the mob.

In New York, already, a year ago, the Democracy carried matters with so high a hand that the Anti-Slavery Society was city, was chosen President. Many topics forced to hold its peaceful assembly with- relating to the general interests of the out the city, because democratic rowdy- denomination, were discussed and acted ism had threatened to attack them in their on. Among the most important measures usual place of meeting, and so-called adopted by the Convention, was a decla-Democratic newspapers, such as the "New Yorker Slaats Zeitung," the most depraved organ of slave hunting in the Union, exulted over such a victory of the Democ-

From this time forth, gentlemen, the question will be upon victories, of a totally different-nature.

their platform stamped the entire Demo. cratic party as the guard of their tyranny, and their hod-carriers will look out for the

fanaticism of the rude and vulgar. guilt lies in the agitation against Slavery, and this agitation which indirectly saps the first Sabbath in 1853 for this purpose: Should conflict arise, it will be said, the the foundations of the Constitution, must be checked by special laws. When, through the most shameless sophistry, the Slave-catching law can be promulgated as distribution of the money that may be a necessary consequence, a true interpretation of the Constitution, the reactionary quired. No greater sum than \$300 is to ogic needs to go but little farther to prove that a new law of high treason, or one restraining the Press, is necessary to carry out and guarantee the Slave-catching law and the Constitution.

Should the attempt succeed to carry

out this criminal sophistry in practice, by means of an additional compromise in Congress—and with Congress, as with the Hunkers, all things are possible—as a further consequence would necessarily follow the increase of the Executive pow er through the complete subordination of the militia to the President, as Mr. Fillmore has already demanded, at the time the twelve negroes in Boston set another at liberty. This would be the probable course of the reaction, a course easily conjectured, from the Baltimore Platform, and that the with a good degree of

this Gen. Pierce who voluntarily, in a letter to the Convention, declared the Compromise measures identical with the ter, acts honorably at all events, though he follow the most abandoned path; but he who cherishes wickedness under the mans and Carthagenians, Guelpes and Ghibelines, Protestants and Catholics, Russians and Turks, Germans and French, Hungarians and Austrians—they have fought to the death because the state of the tipe of the tip fought to the death because the true ples of the "Party." The main points gressive" expressions in its platform, has and nothing can be more appropriate to it than what its own platform says of the Whig party, "which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular cred-

I have now in few words shown the character of the Baltimore Platform, in so far as it speaks out. It is, however, characteristic in its silence, and in this regard its silence upon questions of for-eign policy is of peculiar significance.

Kossuth, who, in spite of all previous ntimations, and all experience, would not believe in the rule of the slaveholders, must now know what he has to hope from the North American Democracy. Differences with Europe work unfavorably upon the Cotton trade, and meddling with European slavery might possibly have a retroactive influence upon that in America; therefore, is neutrality of necessity the foreign policy of the slaveholders, not to speak of the natural sympathy of one tyrant for others, From North America may never be expected the slightest official aid to European liberty so long as the rule of the slave-holder remains unbroken, and nothing is more loathsome than the bullying of so-called democratic sheets, which threaten destruction to European tyrants and at the same time kiss the feet of the lave-holders.

No man, in the present position of affairs, can have stronger motives for earnest consideration of the relations which they sustain to the parties in this country, than our (German) countrymen. Most Germans tend naturally to the Democratic party. But they allow themselves to be deceived through the great names of the past and the original significance which the term Democracy won in the times of the Federalists. That period is past; Jefferson, whom the party claims as its father, would stand appalled, could ke stand once more among such degenerate couldren. The Democratic party is entirely rotten, has completely gone over to slaveholding and hunkerdom.

To all, on which the Germans especially lay the greatest stress - namely, freedom of the public lands, limiting the "This, (the Democratic Platform) gen-tlemen, comprehends within itself the in relation to foreign nations — to all this opposite. And this platform, the servile hilation against all Democracy. Such sian Czar erect his rule upon the ruins of language is not republican, it is Russian. the Republic, and the servile Hunkers The consequences of this act, should would name Cossackdom a foundation on

> hearts, full of the love of liberty, men of principle and honor, may attach them-

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

A great National Congregational Convention was held week before last at Albany, N. Y. Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, pastor of the Third Parish Church in this in 1801 between the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies of Connecticut, and subsequently in other States, as a basis of co-operation in certain respects by the churches of these denominations. The Plan has been found to operate The Slaveholders have now openly in against the interests of Congregationalism and much in favor of Presbyterianism.

Another important measure adopted was a plan for raising \$50,000 for building churches at the West. The first proposition of the plan is, that each Congrequired. No greater sum than \$300 is to be given to any church, and not anything unless the church is by this aid to be completely out of debt.

A letter was read pending the consideration of the above plan, from Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, of N. York, pledging the sum of \$10,000, provided the whole amount was raised.

A resolution was passed in favor of the eneral adoption of the "Maine Law." A majority and a minority report on

A majority and a minority report on slavery was presented, and after considerable discussion the subject was recommitted; subsequently the following was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the tendency of the gospel wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils, and to destroy sin in all its forms and that it is the duty

endeavor with simplicity of purpose, an by a wise direction in their ministry, so to preach the gospel and commend it to

inholition of that stupendous wrong; and notif they pleased; and in doing so they would furthermore, that where such ministers violate no principles, but carry out those they of the gospel have no freedom to speak long professed. This State could have been their convictions, and shall not be receiv-

The meeting is described as one of great interest and harmony, although com-posed of a very large body of men from widely different and distinct sections of the country. The number of members was 495, of whom 329 were ministers.

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

The flag of the Free!!



JOHN P. HALE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE W. JULIANA

OF INDIANA.

LECTORS AT LARGE, SAMUEL FESSENDEN, PETER TALBOT.

Dist. 1, CHARLES TRAFTON DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH. OZIAS BLANCHARD. 6, JONATHAN H. ILSLEY.

THE ARGUS.

Some things are inconceivable, others are indiscribable. The Argus is both, Such a compound of brazen impudence, total absence o. the first conception of honor or truth, and disregard of all editorial civility no where else disgraces the New England press-and all the work of church members! Sad indeed! In a right and duty of the press in stating what we see us of civil inexperience and his party manmost sincerly believed and have proved, about | acled at Baltimore, what has liberty to hope for? a candidate for the highest office in the nation. But for daring thus to do, in fulfillment of the Baltimore covenant to " resist" free discussion it flies at us like a score of mad furies fresh from purgatory, assails our personal and religious character with intensest vituperation, and finding nothing else to root over it digs up an old outrage on us of many years ago by a pass drunken rowdy, and tries to make something out of it. So perfectly clear of blame were we at the time, that the moment the facts were known the press at once vindicated us and fully Not a breath has been heard of it since. In | ted another case we prosecuted—the pitiable crea- 2. By the necessary laws of sequences whig Argus is earning the deep contempt of every generous press at the time. We may yet conclude to send those fellows before a jury if publie scorn spares enough of them.

The Hallowell Cultivator said : " The charge against Mr. W., is false and slanderous, showing a craven spirit and malicious heart."

The Bath Times said: "Mr. W's offence was no offence at all. He had done no more than any man would do under the circumstances, and we only wonder that he did not use more severe measures. No man will think any the less of a man for being attacked by a rum-bully." The Portland Argus said: 55 Mr. W. had suf-

fered a long series of petty annoyances. One must be situated as his family is to appreciate the wear and tear of the thing:" and censured the Boston Courier for saying what he did.

The Bangor Mercury said: "Mr. W. completely clears himself of all blame."

The Boston Times fully corrected its former statement and added : " Mr. W. has done nothing inconsistent with the character of a chris-

The Liberty Herald said: "Mr. W. did no. more than was necessary and right."

The Chronetype said: "All will sympathize

with Mr. W and only wonder that he did not resort to harsher means to clear his premises .--Most cruel injustice has been done him." The Lowell Courier says "it (a former item),

did injustice to that gentleman, (Wr. W.) It gives us pleasure to make a correction of the statement heretofore made."

The Republican Journal honorably corrected a previous notice of the matter.

Thus perfectly did the press sympathize with. reap the reward of their unsurpassed meanness and shame.

KOSSUTH'S letter will be read with interest. He plainly urges his friends to vote for Hale and Julian, because the other parties refuse to adopt or favor his principles. He thus orses the rule of action which guides antislavery men; and he tells the Germans that if they vote for a hostile party they destroy their ce and their cause. To save either they must cast an independent vote. Thus we have
Kossuth's approval, as well as the plain common
sense of every body else. Voting with a party opposed to your principles is simply voting your-self down, and very few men ever get up after that, or ever ought to. But an independent

What a glorious day it will be when we chair! Mr. Hale is such a man; if all temper- with either of the old parties will aid in fulwill vote for him they can elect him. | filling the ignoble mission.

To vote for either of the old parties, under

Voting for Scott.

to preach the gospel and commend it to
the hearts and consciences of men, and
so to inculcate the principle and the application of gospel discipline, that it shall
have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the

Slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy and perhaps thereby defeat him just as well as given to John P. Hale just as well as not. The ed or heard by the people, they should fault is theirs. But as for anti-slavery men voting for Scott-it is utterly preposterous-a

faith and honor and bowing as low as any dough- polls with free votes, and there remain till the

face at Washington.
Still it is insisted that Scott's administration would be a wast deal less pro-slavery than where it is, while the other would not All this is mere assertion-mere declaration, blown | minded." to the winds where it came from by the simple nestion, How do you know? When and where in all our history did the whig party ever show a moral capacity to resist the slave power?— And if any belief of this once existed, where is a shadow of ground for it now? Look over the whole Texas question; over the whole war; the territorial contest; the compromise; and follow them to Baltimore. Where is one parcle of evidence that they can be relied on against southern demands? See them fly from both houses of Congress like frightened birds when the scoundrel act was passed. Even one

the Maine Delegation vote for it against their own pledges? Did not the northern members tamely see a candidate for Vice President though a slave-holder, dropped like a hot potatoe when it was known that he had simply affirmed the constitutionality of the Proviso. Who does not know that the present administration, severely censured at the south for de- matter who is elected, the future then receives feating the first fillibustering campaign, saw its character. Indeed Freedom has already with comparative indifference the next ripen triumphed over the last grand plot to destroy to its horrible crisis? There is neither will nor it. Where now, O compromiser, is your

nothing is more perfectly demonstrated. All

contrary reliance is moon-shine, dreams, shad-

senger to tell them the danger was over! And

at Haltimore did they not take down the dose

which the most rabid southerners brought on

ready mixed? Did not about one-half even of

ows. It must be banished, or there is no hope Gen. Scott is scalously supported now at the south as more pro-slavery than Pierce; yet here the effort is made to secure support on precisely opposite grounds! Suppose him elected;there he is surrounded by the slave power-in its arms willingly bound. The ground of his nomination he must abide by or his party and administration are crushed. An old man, vain and indiscrete, proud of his epauletts, thoroughfair, manly manner we exercised the clearest ly hunker in every element of character, con-

> Nothing-nothing! Away with all this! Stand by the right, and in 1856 we'll see a triumph.

WHIG ARGUMENTS.

The whigs, as usual just before election, are very zealous in their supplications to obtain the lost for want of ballots. If printed votes fail, prehend the reasons, but they seem to be somewhat thus:

1. The doctrine of original sin is predicable only of a "locofoco;" and it is only by "ordicorrected itself, both in this and other States. - | nary generation" that a whig becomes implica-

ture plead guilty, was fined and is now in renovation always results from being in a ma-3. As there is no purgatory but a minority,

honorable man, we make a few extracts from a whigs and free soilers ought to do the neighborly thing and help each other out. 4. While the "locos" are servile from in-

stinct, the whigs are so only for the profit of it -in a business way. 5. Free Soilers should consent to be tied on

pet dog to the rail car, in order to be practical. votes cast at this crisis would have an imwhenever they will let them, therefore they withholding it? If they will not even cast a

7. A pro slavery whig nomination will produce an anti-slavery administration, in the same way as the boy saved the digging of his potatoes by sticking the tops down the other end up. 8. When the whigs say they will "discountenance"discussion, &c., they only mean that they

will make up faces at it. 9. 'The "locos" submitted at Baltimore without protesting; but some of the whigs protested

10. Frank Pierce fainted and General Scott

We believe this decade covers about the whole ground, and if free democrats are not convinced they must be stubborn fellows.

THROWING AWAY VOTES. Every vote cast for Scott in this State is worse

than lost. The whige talk about carrying the- business to others. State merely to make their party as strong as possible, but without the remotest idea of anything more. If here and there a green abolitionist can be wheedled, by befooled, that is so much clear gain. And if this State could be carried, that would not elect him. We entreat all our readers to keep out of this slough, and keep others out. See that none are misled. We and vindicate us at the time. We leave the again warn freemen to stand firm now, as the Stowe, \$1,00 per 100. only hope of freedom hereafter.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The past shows that this is something more nan nominal. Think of Tyler and Fillmore Bangor. Both of the old candidates now are most bitter slaveholders. Scott is an old man with Mexican disease upon him every year, and probably would not live out his term. Pierce at Washington, almost certainly would not, unless he changes his habits, which would be nearly impossible. Don't lose sight of Granam and King the SLAVEHOLDERS.

KEEP OUT OF THE DITCH. -The Whig and Democratic parties threw

off all disguise when they announced their vote preserves your principles, gives them great moral influence now, and makes them powerful would satisfy and secure the co-operation of the Slave Power. Thus the coming administration has pledged the National protection to slavery beforehand, and all those who vote

The last word.

For the last time we must say to the freemen of Maine, BE FAITHFUL the cause. Are we worthy of our candidates

and our cause? the last days of the canvass in labor God and | meetings

he pells. Leave not a doubtful man unvis-

13 See that active men are early at the

Give November 2d to your country. Stop all false stories on the spot.

Keep cool. "Support the feeble-

Be hold. Be brave-open-frankdetermined. Your presence and manly bearing town meeting day is the best anti-slavery speech of the year. No cowering, dodging, half ashamed of yourself. Be courteous

Victories of November 2!!

Victory over the base Compromises. Victory over the Scoundrel Act in particu-

Victory over the Covenants with Death at of their own number proposed to send a mes- Baltimore.

Victory over the doughfaces. Victory over the Slave Power. Victory over Slavery extension.

Victory over gags on Free Speech. Victory of the Higher Law. Victory over the enemies of the Constitu-

All these glorious victories are to be gained at the American Ballot-Box next Tuesday, either completely or in certain prospect. No capacity in that party to resist the slave power; boasted "settlement."

Friends, seize your Victories!

Is Your Work Well Done?

Four year's work for freedom and suffering umanity is now about closed forever; - is it well done? WILL EVERY FREE VOTER BE AT THE POLLS? That is the question now. If this is not morally certain, spare no pains no timeno effort to make it sure. Go and see every doubtful man. Let not ONE vote be lost. It is worth more than gold.

With hundreds in this State this is to be their last presidential vote-their last labor for their country and the slaves. It may be yours. If another effort can be made - one vote more saved, save it! SAVEIT!!

Ballots! Ballots!!

We ask again, is every town supplied?every back town?-every Plantation? We fear that after election we shall hear of votes write a supply from this paper, omitting the place of residence as unessential. Those wide awake men at Bangor must take care of all down-east so far as they don't take care of themselves. Aroostook will give a good vote for John P. Hale if it can get a fair chance. Is Hancock supplied? See these things well done.

There are in this State probably 20,000 legal voters who will not vote next Tuesday,some for one reason, some for another .-Many of these would vote for freedom were they to vote at all. Will such men do their duty? Why thus despise the highest prebehind the whig cars, as the Irishman tied his rogative of an American citizen? These 6. The whigs mean to cheat the slaveholders mense moral value; how can they answer for their prayers and professions worth? Look up every one of these men and talk with him. Entreat him not to roll up his priceless talent

DOCUMENTS.

The time is now short in which to operate with documents. Let the friends of FREEDOM, of VIRTUE and of RIGHT see to it that every legal voter of EVERY PARTY who will candidly read, has some | feast. one or all of these documents. No man documents, and circulate withyour OWN HANDS. Do not trust this important

SUMNER'S Speech, \$1,25 per 100. PARIS'S GIDDINGS'S Speech and Platforms, \$1,00 per 100.

REANTOUL'S Speech and Plat-

Davis, Esq., Belfast, and E. F. Duren, RIGHT.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. HALE'S PORTRAIT!

you two splendid portraits of Hon. John All christians are particularly invited. P. HALE free of expense and a copy of the Portland Inquirer for one year. Send

VOTES for Freedom Electors are ready at TWENTY ets. per hundred, and we send them to you free of cost, on the receipt of the money free of postage.

For Electors in Lincoln County can be had at Charles Russell's, Front Street, Bath.

For Somerset Co. to be had at B. W. Norris, PORTRAITS

Hass Meeting of the Free Democ-

racy. A Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy is one of the noblest ever committed to human hands. Your candidates are worthy of and at New Sharon, Monday, Nov. 1st., comwill be held at Paillips, on Friday, Oct. 29th, mencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., in each place, and to continue through the evening. Rev. Be in carnest. Be generous and spend J. W. Lagan, once a slave, will address the

Mr. Logan is one of the most eloquent and Induce EVERY FREE VOTER to go to true hearted men who has ever come up from Slavedom, and cannot fail to interest all. Let there be a noble gathering of all who have hearts to feel and hands to labor for the

Mr. Logan and A. F. Holt will speak at Kingfield, Thursday, Oct. 28th., and at Inlustry, Saturday, Oct. 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening of each day.

The cause is onward, and if other counties do as well as Franklin at the ballot-box, we ism of this State quiver in its shoes.

S. P. MORRILL.

For the Inquirer. FRANKLIN AWAKE!

New Sharan, Oct. 25, 1852. Bro. WILLEY. - We have secured the inaluable services of Rev. J. W. Logan, of Syracuse, N. Y., for two weeks including the one past, with such other help as we have among us, and are canvassing Franklin Co. thoroughly. Bro. Logan's soul stirring appeals are producing a great sensation, and many who seem half inclined to support the old parties have already come out for Hale and Julian. Bro. L. has already spoken seven times, and meetings are appointed for the afternoon and evening of every day this | Free Democracy.-Free Dem. week the whole to conclude with a mass meeting at this place the Monday before Election. We shall rejoice to meet our friends from other counties at that meeting.

We mean to make a good report at the Bullot Box. See the notices of subsequent Yours for the Slave,

AUGUSTUS F. HOLT.

IS IT DONE? Have you made it certain that every man in town disposed to vote for freedom, will be at the polls? If not we entreat you-we beseath you to take your horse and carriage and spend a day in calling on all your doubtful townsmen. If any are unable to get out, help them. Will you not spend this little time for your enslaved countrymen? "As ye would, &c."

THINK OF THIS! The atrocious fugitive act disgusted the world. The people are now to act upon it. The old parties are avowedly for it; the Free Democracy clearly against it. The votes will be counted accordingly, and the whole civilized world waits to learn the result. There is no escaping the issue. What will the people say? On which side will YOU vote? Austria

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

These will receive one more paper, and we hope every man will renew. It would give the paper a noble lift. Keep the list good. Will our friends look to this town meeting day. Freedom is now going ahead.

We see that an Extra has been published, containing our articles respecting Gen. Pierce. What we have said is public cation of the Extra we have no responsibility

We preferred to forego the means of wider self-defence rather than seem to be partial as

between the parties. As soon as the votes are counted strike for 1856!

See that your neighbors are not vole for public justice and freedom, what are drawn off into compromises. We have had

> THE PROSPECT of a strong vote in Maine is increasing every day. Only get the voters out, and compromisers will see how finely matters are "settled." Remember our vote now is the base for 1856.

We are under special obligations to our excellent friend, Joshua Büllen, Esq., of New Sharon, for one of the finest barrels of apples we ever used. It will make many a

If Pierce gets drunk there is this consocan read these speeches without being con- lation, he will be in the care of the slave power, vinced Send IMMEDIATELY for the which will see that he does not injure its interests. Perhaps he will do less mischief than if

Clingman of N. C. is out against Scott, and the whigs urge free voters to support to be turned aside by the notion of every individual slaveholder! Scott and his party are fully pledged to the South, and if a par ticular slaveholder deems him unfit to be trusted, -that he will cheat them, shall we THE TWO ALTARS, by Mrs. call him a traitor for that? Are we to support every hunker to which one slaveholder The above can be had at this Office, 68 excepts? Freemen have more self-respect. Exchange St, Portland, of Woodbury Away with all such stuff and STAND by THE

CONCERT OF PRAYER.—The Anti-Slavery Concert will be held next Sabbath evening the Abyssinian church at 7 o'clock. It will also be observed as an occasion of pray-For TWO DOLDARS we will send er for the voters of the country next Tuesday. VARMOUTH.

Meeting Wednesday afternoon and eve-

ning. Gen. Appleton and A. Willey are to AUBURN. Meeting Thursday afternoon and evening.

A. Willey and others are to be there. Rally

HALLOWELL. Meeting Friday evening, Gen. Appleton

and A. Willey are expected. Have a rouser. Go from Augusta and Gardiner. The Mormons are building up a dense city Hear the Heroic Hale!!

In his speech at Worcester he said: "There are in effect but two parties fore the country at the present time. Uthe banner of the one (Demograt and Wil

"IT IS NO MATTER WHO (DEMOCRAT R WHIG) SUCCEEDS IN THE PRESENT

TAND AS THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY HAVE TOOD IN TIMES PAST, READY TO RUSH ON WHERE BLOWS FALL THICKEST AND HARDEST, IV WORD FOR IT, THE VICTORY WILL BE WON!

s no Van Buren here! This has ever been his position in public and in private. The friends of freedom have been fighting 12 years without a leader-now Heaven has given us THE MAN! The old Maccabean

Where's a coward or a deserter!

John P. Hale at the West.

Mr. Hale's tour in the West has been a riumphal march. Thousands on thousands by his ability, honesty and high moral bearing. We give a few items: We learn from a friend who has accompa

nied Mr. Hale through Michigan, and iuto Illinois, that all the meetings attended by him

were large and enthusiastic—not a single failure. Hundreds at these meetings renumeed their party associations, and avowed air determination to act hereafter with the HALE AT THE WEST. J. P. Hale carried Chicago by storm. The Clergymen were all out to hear him, The effect produced by Hale was great.
Outsiders, and partizans at that, admitted, that the young men were for Hale; that their

The Milwaukie Democrat and other papers in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c., tell the same story. All this is seed for 1856 in good ground.

ous cause, and the warmest sympathy for its

ble champion. A clergyman present at

assures us, that Mr. Hale's mission.

the meeting-and not carried away by feel-

West, has been blessed and that the Prairies

MOVEMENTS OF MR. HALE. The Detroit Tribune, [Whig] of Oct. 7, has the following notice of Mr. Hale:

HON. JOHN P. HALE'S SPEECH. This distinguished gentleman addressed the Free Democracy at the Whig Club Room ast evening, agreeably to previous announcement. The immense room was filled to its atmost capacity by our citizens of all par amongst whom were a large number of la-

We need scarcely say of Mr. Hale's speech that it was a powerful argument against the abominations of Slavery, and a skillful, mas-

MR. HALE. Last week Mr. Hale spent in Michigan, adessing immense meetings at Detroit, Ann and other places. The enthusiasm . behalf of Free Principles in the Peninsular . State is represented to be almost up to Ohio heat. This week Mr. Hale is in Wisconsin, where Free Soil is nothing but Free Soil .-The glorious freemen of that "Queen State | tell in the future. has been said with care and moderation and we see nothing to alter. But for the publication of the Furza we have the formula of Northern Otto the publication of the Furza we have the furza we have the publication of the furza we have the cause ever committed to men.

Glorious Progress!

The prospects of freedom are most cheerng in all directions. Activity, firmness, enhusiasm, are everywhere seen. Electoral Tickets are formed in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Keutucky, and North

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 21 .- Escape of Fupilive Slaves .- The most intense exc prevails here in consequence of the escape of a number of fugitive slaves who arrived here last evening. The slaves were from Kentucky, and on their reaching this city they were escorted by their friends and a number of citizens to the steamer Arrow, in: mediately on the departure of which vessel, an attack was made to arrest them, but faild, owing to the interference of citizens of oth colors, who prevented the slave catchers rom taking the slaves ashore. After a sharp struggle, the slaves succeeded in escaping to Canada. The slave catchers consider the citizens are wholly responsible for the failure o execute the law .- Transcript.

MORE FREE PAPERS!

"THE FOR OF TYRANNY," is the title of a new him on that account. As though we were paper, advocating the election of Hale and Julian recently established in Washington, Ohio. Its motto is, "The Beast, slavery, must be slain," a motto befitting a "foe of tyranny!"

> The "Banner of the Times," published at De-Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., has hoisted the HALE and JULIAN Hag. THE WYGMING (N. H.) COUNTY MIRROR, here-

fore Democratic, comes out in its last number for HALE and JULIAN. Push on the column. ANOTHER! - A Free Soil paper, to advocate

he election of Hale and Julian, printed in the Norwegian language, has recently been started at Chicago, where there are great numbers of LOOK AT THIS.

The Norfolk Beacon, a whig paper of Virginia,

in advocating the election of General Scott, "A citizen of Petersburg, Va., writes to a

ulti, as follows: 'All his (Gen. Scott's) relations are slave ers; his wife and children are interested in

3; his wife and children are interested in that pecies of property, AND HE IS AS TRUE A UPPORTER OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE. AW AS YOU OR I. I was at college with

Hurrah for Chio.

PENNSY VANIA .- The Democratic wing of the daye power has carried Pennsylvania by some 12 or 15,000 as every body knew they would; and also 15 out of 25 members of Congress.

Onto. In that State the same party have succeeded, but their 26,000 majority of last year when sustaing free principles, is cut down o about 5 or 6000. Another reduction awaits

The Free vote, which only is worth anything, s not reported. But the noble Giddings is elected to Congress by 1337 over the whigs, and 1617 over the democrats. Every effort was made to defeat him. The new district was carefully planned for that purpose, whig officials at Washington sent out false charges of stated, was on the ground expectorating for the same object, but he gloriously triumphed over all! Now he can say with still greater force to

Edward Wade, a noble old Liberty man, is elected in the Cleveland district. Several others came near it. Cheers for Ohio! Look out for

VERMONT. - The Free Democracy of that State

have just held a State Convention, which, says

the Freeman, "was all the friends of freedom had any reason to anticipate." The vote for Necessary for a choice, Erastus Fairbanks, whig, Lawrence Brainerd, free soil,

Fairbanks lacked 609 of an election, and is chosen by the legislature. The Free Democracy have about 40 members in the House. The whig speaker was not elected till the 24th ballot. That State will give a strong free vote in

THE PROTEST. GIDDINGS' MAJORITY 1387 11

Wade's Majority 1291111 The Cleveland Democrat says: First, their districts were framed to defeat

ers said-"Gid is laid at last-no hope for

him—the Free Democracy is down."
Second, against Giddings, the contest was waged with a merciless ferocity, helped by Washington aid, and foreign intellect, and against Wade all the power of party with its keenest whip. In vain. Both have triumphed. The needle have borne both into office

the goes to Illinois, thence to Indiana, and and never will sustain any party, that sympathises with it; let it be proclaimed, that

The State vote for Freedom was large.

An Incident—Fugitive Slave Law violated on Sunday — Last Sabbath in Rev. Mr. Gillet's Church (Presbyterian) in this village, the Rev. Mr. Smith at the conclusion of his afternoon sermon announced to his audience, that five fugitive slives including a mother and her two children only five weeks old, had just arrived in town on their way to Canada, and that they destitue of means to complete their jou He solicited a contribution for their be vitive Slave Law. He then inquired who ald commence the violation of this law by round the congregation to receive conle of persons arose, and among them we no-ed Dea. Uri Seeley, Dea. Holbrook, Judge asel and Judge Harris. Thirty dollars was mediately raised, and among the contributors hom. S. F. Chase, Hom. E. S. Hamin, of Co-lumbus, Edward Wade, the Free Soil candidate for Congress in this district, (who were present,) also our fellow-townsman, the Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, one of the Judges of the District Court. Heartless politicians and "bw law" priests will soon learn that there is a higher

AMERICAN SLAVERY, BY AN ENGLISH-We extract the following remarks on Ameri-

lection in the London Nonconformist, edited by Edward Miall, Esq., M. P.:

Gentlemen, will you hear a Wo. man?

The following elegaent appeal from the pen of Mrs. Nichols, of the Windham (Vt.) Demo

How shall we vote?

rictim for his sacrifice.

Freemen, you bear in your own souls the image of the God you serve. Is he a Redeemer, viour-or is he a slave-maker and slave-hund

THAT'S THE WORD!!

The Cleveland Democrat thus sounds the true ote-the note by which alone we triumph:

"Away with all illusions! Out with all com

We see not how a christian editor, or other thristian, can witness coldly the great more "The fear of man" cannot justify it. Moral truth they are bound to maintain everywhere, how then can they be wholly silent in the midst of such a strife? We rejoice that like the Star and the Herald the Congregationalist has both

New York .- The Lookport Democrat gives "The cause of Free Democracy was never so promising as at present. The Van Bu-ens, Stanton, and other deserters, have done

EXTRAGRATINARY PIETY. — Gen Cass, in a recent speech at Pontiac, uttored the fol-

FRANKLIN PIERCE AGAIN.

Spain. So like the wise steward he forelays a ittle. That explains in part, and time will do sader, and, as a guarantee that the paper is entitled to confidence, publishes names of gentle-

Parris at one sitting and our humble self at satisfaction, That Certificate Co was never suranother, during his recent visit to this city.— passed in political deception. Finally:

1. Democratic papers are responsible

withstanding he believed Gen Pierce's charac-Pierce experienced religion while in Washing- adequate evidence of character in so important mast. Monday at 12, M., bells tolled and ate. He did not join the church, he said, and 4, We have proved his intoxication at Togus. being of a free, sociable turn, he had been in- Rev. Mr. French says he saw him drunk. John desputched to Washington, and the shock fluenced by an unprincipled set of politicians with whom he had associated. It was almost case. (This may be relied on, and he does not

and publisher of the Tribune, but never heard | Let the future answer. anything against him. He said also that Dudly S. Palmer was very unpopular, but unquestionably an honest and well meaning man. B. THURSTON."

Of course no man will question the perfect accuracy of Mr. Thurston. Some allowance enust be made for Mayor Parris on account of his intense partizan, feelings as seen in consenting to head the rum power of this city for arresting the execution of the Maine Law.

THE TOOUS " COOLING OFF."-Last week we gave evidence under oath that the landlord's wife had freely stated that Pierce was brought to Togus drunk, and now we have proof positive that the landlord repeatedly and without reserve has said the same.

TESTIMONY OF B. F. COX. ESQ.

1 am personally acquainted with Mr. Holder Tallman, of Richmond, Maine. He in my opin-lon, and I believe he is so regarded by the peo-ple here, is a gentleman whose character for ruth and veracity and in all other respects is

routh and veracity and in all other respects is perfectly unimpeachable.

Sometime during the last summer, and since the nomination of Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, I heard said Tallman state to Extra Abbott, Esq., in my presence, that said Pierce came to the Togus House, in Hallowell, in this State, while he

dents of this State with him, two or sided at Gardiner.

Said Tallman stated that Gen. Pierce was intoxicated when he came there, and took a room where he remained till he left.

After said Pierce went to his room, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Gen. Pierce, stated to him (Tallman,) that Gen. Pierce had taken too much liquor and they had come out there to keep him (Pierce,) away from the sight of others till he had got sobered off.

I have heard said Tallman state said facts in presence of others, and at a different time from the one before mentioned.

RICHMOND,: Oct. 20, 1852.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

James M. Hagan, Justice of the Peace.

TESTIM ONY OF E. ABBOTT, ESQ.

RICHMOND, OCT. 21, 1852.

MR. AUSTIN WILLEY,
DEAR SIR:—Having been shown a state.
DEAR SIR:—Having been shown a mply to say that it is.
Mr. Tallman did make those statements to une.

me and I presume he would say the same to

oath of Tolman and his wife at the present time would make it. The statements were made would make it. The statements were made would make it. We have then the result in to vote for Hale, declaring that no honest man could consistently support the man while repudiating the platform.

tion with him whatever. He is not the editor | Another declared that he had heard Mr. Parker now revealing them. Wood wanted somebody church where Pierce attends, as to the sad moral

investigations of this matter at this time. De- 1st of July, 172,000 copies!-[Commonwealth. "I yesterday had an interview with Deacon Joseph French, of Concord, N. H., an officer of the Rev. Mr. Parker's Church, where General the Rev. Mr. Parker's Church, which was a series of the Rev. Mr.

nor has he done so for many years past;—that he is a regular attendant on religious worship, on the Sabbath, and has been an instructor in ostablished principles of insisting on sound moral ostablished principles of insisting ostablished principles ostablished

ter was greatly traduced by common report, he Pierce among his convivial companions has his presumed that several times since his return sprees and occasionally gets drunk. And alfrom Mexico, he had imbibed too freely of the though he has probably fulfilled his promise generous wine. Dea. F. said also that General and abstained since his nomination, that is in-

impossible but that it should be so, he said .- deny it.) Dea. French, an Argus witness, admits Dea. F. thought if the General had joined tho he sometimes gets drunk. The Sons of Temper-church, he would have rid himself of the influence of those men who cared nothing for ing it. More than a dozen as reliable, solid morality and religion and been a better man, for men as there are in Concord of all parties ashe really believed he knew what religion is, sured us that such things were notoriously true. though he has not been so attentive to religious | The great Wood certificate has been shown to be unworthy of confidence, and so of others. The Argus says this Dea. French is a decided And the N. H. Patriot, Pierce's special organ, volig. He told me that he was not much of a dares not attempt a specific defence of its candidate, politician,—that sometimes he voted and some- made public at its own door. This fact alone is times he did not. Dea. French also stated that | conclusive. Here we leave the question to the he knew John D. Norton, the Secretary of Ta- people. Have we not been faithful to them? hanto Division, very well, and that I might re- Have we not fully sustained our statements Ty implicitly on anything he said. He was not against all aspersions? Have we not discharged so well acquainted with C. L. Wheeler, editor the duty of an honest, patriotic, christian press?

5. When a paper publicly charges us with want of christian integrity and honor, it has something to do.

PIERCE INSANE.

The Ind. Dem. thinks Pierce must be insane when denying his New Boston Speech.

"He certainly would not, unless laboring under some tatal hallucination, venture to make an issue of veracity against as many unimpeachable citizens as have already sworn to the accuracy of the reports of his New Boston speech. He must be insane.

Before God and the hundreds who heard

that speech, he knows that he uttered the by the Princeton, now laying at Baltimore, sentiments attributed to him in all their length and breadth. He knows that he uttered similar sentiments at Bradford and in this town. And yet he dishonestly or insanely denies them, and claims the Presidency on the ground that he never uttered a word in disapprobation of slavery, nor performed any act inconsistent with the office of a blood-

SCOTT IN LOUISIANA.

The Minerva says of a great Scott meet-

"Dinner being over the immense throng of people again assembled beneath the oaks, where they were addressed in English by R. A. Upton, Esq., of Iberville, and Secretary of he Whig National Convention. Mr. Upton ke for about half an hour in a beauti spoke for about natt an nour in a heading strain, confining his remarks principally to the qualifications of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce for the Presidency. He concludes by assuring all persons present that Gen. Scott was true to the South, the Constitution and the

Vote for Principle! When entreated to vote for the "least of two evils," and not to "throw away your vote," by giving it for a man who cannot be elected, meet all such entreaties with the following extract from a recent speech of Senator Chase, of Ohio:—
"Vote for principle; vote right, and you need not fear the consequences. A vote given in accordance with dictates of conscience, is not lost; its salutary influence, a noble testimony for Truth and Freedom, will be felt, whether the condidate for whom it is given is elected or not. Those votes only are tost, which are given for unfit men, in violation of Principle."

ADDRESS BY HORACE MANN.

Douglass .- A Wisconsin Pierce and King it was discovered the keeper had one boarder

Extract of a letter from General Scott to Mr.

the armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott, deprived of my commission, or as President Scott, deprived of my commission, or as President Scott, if it should please the people to elevate me to that high position, if I ever do anything calculated to impair the efficiency of the fugitive slave law, or having a tendency to its repeal, then write infamous before my name, and high me into the angular. If "Corporations have no Scott, it is should please the people to elevate me to that high position, if I ever do anything calculated to impair the efficiency of the fugitive slave law, or having a tendency to its repeal, then write infamous before my name, and bigh me into the authority is better determined by the manner in which the Lord's Day is kept, than Knee Caps, Club-Foot and Wesk Ancle Springs and

A tremendous effort is being made by the liticians in Oswego County. Gerrit Smith stumping it, and the general belief is that it ll go for that and Julian.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ex-Senator Hannegan, who killed Capt. Duncan in a drunken spree, is again at large, the jury having failed to find an indictment against him! So, when one man wants to despatch another, in Indiana, with impunity, let

PENNSTLVANIA. Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Saturday Visitor says that the Free Soil vote of Pennsylvania is very encouraging. In Alleghany County the vote is much larger An Indication! Of the six speeches of

Mann, Sumner, Giddings, Townshead, Wilson and Rantoul, we have printed since the ferring all notice of it till just before the elec- Go on in your good work. If God rules,

DANIEL WEBSTER IS DEAD!

most in harmony with our feelings. There is a "higher law!"

He died Sunday morning about 2 o'clock of disease in the bowels. He was born Jan. 18, 1782 in Salisbury N. H., and died Oct.

memory. Messengers were immediately

The French Senate has been summoned to meet on highly important business, it is

Increased activity has been observed in the French navy yards. The Austrian army is to be augmented. To all appearances the proclamation of Louis Napoleon as Emperor, would no loug-

The pontifical government of Italy has agreed to pay Austria a half million florins, annually, for occupation of some of the legations by Austriau froops.

Gen. Germain, Commander of the French troops in Rome, had returned to Paris.

As one of the gigns of the coming times.

an extra of the military Journal, La Moniteur de Armee, is published, containing the programme of the Emperor Napoleon, as it was drawn up by M. de Segur, who was Grand

Master of the comment of the Segur, who was Grand Master of the ceremonies in 1804.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21. From the South.—New Orleans mails have arrived. Judge Sharkey, U. S. Consul at Havana, on hearing of the Cuban troubles, made arrangements to return to his post, and departs in the next steamer from New Or- for victory and nobly won; and this beautiful

The Japan Expedition.—The war steamer Mississippi is announced to sail an Saturday morning for Annapolis, whence she will sail on or about the 15th of November, on the contemplated Japan expedition, accompanied

preparing for the cruise. HALIFAN, Oct. 29, 1852.—We have accounts from Prince Edward's Island of a tremendous gale there on the 15th inst. A greatnumber of vessels were wrecked and twelve sunk at anchor, with all hands on board.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19, 1852.—There were 16 deaths from yellow fever in this city, during the 48 hours ending at 9 o'clock this evening, viz: 5 on Monday and 11 to-day

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 1852.—In the Methodist Church Book Concern Judge Leavitt, U. S. Court, has decided adverse to the claim of the Church South. Appeal has been taken.

INDIA .- Fruits of Intoxicating drinks at Poona. The Dnyanprakash of the 22d ult, says:

" Several Brahmans at Poona have been put

DOWNS' ELIXIR, A.CHY. GOVERNMENT INDICTED. - Ten Alder-THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY man, composing the licensing board of the city of Rochester, N. Y., were recently indicted by Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

hearty approval by all christians not only, but

promoted by keeping the commandments of

man and can, and ought to be, held accounta-

hle for their acts. The Grand Jury deserve the

office, taken by an individual who takes the

The following resolution was passed

by the National Division, Sons of Temper-

ance of North America, at its recent session.

Resolved, That the simple fact of making, buying, selling, or using Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, by a Son of Tem-

perance, shall be prima facie evidence against such Brother upon a trial therefor of a viola-

tion of his pledge to the Order, so as to de-

volve upon him the necessity of proving his innocence of having made or bought or sold, or used such Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider as a beverage."

On Sunday last three men, says the Bos-on Post, called at the "Prospect House," in Needbann, and demanded Liquor, which was

mapped it at the landlord. The piece miss-

THE DRUNKARD'S COGNOMEN.-Dr. Frank-

lin in speaking of the intemperate drinker, says, he will never or seldom, allow that he is drunk; he may "be boozy, cozy, fox'd,

Partington, through a "medium," says

Bro. Hale's beautiful portrait of Neul

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF

With the Maine Liquor Law, a history of its

enactment, and a brief biography of Neal Dow,

on a sheet 19 by 24 inches. It is a most truth-

world. Look forward, fifty years, when the

olighting curse of intemperatee shall have been

banished from this land, and its woes almost

forgotten, and reflect upon the gratifying and

proud thought that your State-your dearly be-

loved "dirigo" State - was the first that struck

record and portrait shall be the talisman to bear

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vass the State, to whom liberal terms will

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MARRIAGES.

17th inst., Mr. Louis Jason of Dover, N. y Murphy of Portland.
14th inst, by Rev. Dr. Carruthers, Mr. hip of Biddeford, to Mrs. Ellen Martin of the by the same Mr. William Taylor to

r. rnish, 17th inst., by Rev. A. Joy, Mr. Charjes H. Miss Rebecca B. Kimball, both of U. seport, 18th inst., Mr. Ezekiel V. Philbrook to Ward. nhinst., Mr. Joseph Crowell to Miss Han-

Bdlinst., Miss Sarah Greenleaf, aged 74. 4th inst., Mary Badger, wife of Daniel

st inst., Mr Alfred Beals, formerly of

inst., Mr. Wm. Briggs, aged 55.

DEATHS.

good character will be required.

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BEAL DOOR

selves in a "jug" without liquor in it.

name of God in vain every day.

biped or quadruped that had the license. Doubt-

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THOS. H. TALBOT. Counselor and Attorney; Office Canal Bank Building,

ess from abroad will meet with prompt a

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merry, mellow, fuddled, groatable; confoundedly cut; may see two moons; have been in the sun; is a little feverish, pretty will entered, &cc., but never drank." MAINE LAW ITEMS .- Six coffins are said by the Lowell News, to have come down in one train over the Lowell and Nashua Rail-road, variously directed; and appearances, smell, &c., strongly indicated that the spirits still remained within them. brother-in-law, the gallant Captain Duncan, in a drunken brawl some time since, is now clear from all legal proceedings. His case was brought before the Fountain, (Ind.) Circuit Court, but the Grand Jury failed to find UF Several kegs marked "Lard," but is rendering to seizer the things that are

roundrauff.

control all to possess this valuable treasure, it is
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Oct 14

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Just received, direct from Paris, an assortment of y are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes

Changes in Plants' Produced by Cultivation.

The entire appearance of many plants is changed by modifying their treatment. Every one, almost, is aware that the color of the Hydrangea may be essentially diversified, by adopting particular modes of cultivation. Various organisms of plants are equally affected by the same means. Wood's Botany informs us, that "The Cabbage, in its wild into its selemier, branching bern, with no

es with a peculiarly beautiful arrangement

We have seen, many times, upon their tables, large dishes of the "Ducd' Angouleme," averaging more than a pound to each pear, some specimens have gone up to one and a quarter, and even one and a half pounds each. Yet there are only two gentlemen, if we mistake not, that have often succeeded in wedging the most wonderful specimens of

that splendid fruit. But while the fact is so, the reason is unexplained. Others have as good ground, as skillful gardeners, and cultivate as carefully, as they. Still they do not grow such pears. He would get "the gold medal" who should explain the cause.

Notice, too, the Strawberry. How unlike are some of the newer seedlings to the fruit of the wild plant! Some three weeks since, we saw berries of Walker's Seedling, at the horticultural seed store, raised by Mr. Bowditch, of the city gardens, Roxbury, measuring one and a quarter inches in diameter. They (the berries) sold at a dollar a dozen. Manydozens were sold at that price.

dozens were sold at that price.

Let not those of our farmers who barely plow; four to six inches deep, manure but slightly, and hoe seldom, if ever, in a proper manner, talk about cultivating corn, or wheat, or parsnips, till they can show more change in their crop from its appearance, when left to itself, than has been often witnessed in certain quarters hitherto.—Plow, Loom and

Cultivation of Tobacco.

The sample is from a field of five acres, of very uniform growth. Soil a sandy and gravelly loam, with a free dry subsoil. The field, as I have been informed by a former owner, was well manured for a single season, some eight years ago, with stable manure, and planted to corn. Since then it has been cropped to wheat, oats, &c., having been constantly under the plow, without additional manuring, except the use of plaster. In 1850 it was sown to spring wheat, the field very foul with quack, and crop light.
1851.—Plowed last of April six or seven inches deep, and fellowed with the subsoil

plow, loosening the bottom of the furow six or seven inches in addition. Harrowed, and left the field at rest till the fore part of June, when about one hundred one-horse cart-loads principally of horse manure (or twenty loads of twenty bushels per load, per acre,) were spread and covered with a two horse wheel cultivator. There were mixed with the manure about ten bushels of plaster, twenty of lime, and fifty or more of ashes. sition. By a subsequent shoveling to and from the cart, these substances are supposed to have been generally diffused through the mass, and evenly spread over the field, which gave a dressing of lime, plaster and ashes of about twenty bushels to the acre, in addi-

preserving some of its best properties.

Large quantities of quack roots were loosened by the cultivator, which were raked into winrows by a wire tooth horse rake, and carted off the field. This process was repeated, the second time crossing the field diagonally to the first. The authinsting for peated, the second time crossing the field diagonally to the first. The cultivating, &c., effected a triple purpose—freeing the field in some measure of what to most farmers is considered a formidable enemy, the quack—thouroughly incorporating the manure with the soil at depth suited to the early and greatest benefit to the crop—and leaving the surface well pulverized, and in a fine condition for planting. This fine pulverization of the soil I consider as effecting no inconsiderable part in the final result. The subsoil ploughing, too, appeared to have been highly beneficial.

Planted from 15th to 25th of June; hoed twice, thoroughly running the cultivator be-tween the rows at each hoeing and going over the field a third time with the hoe, to cut out the weeds and grass that had escaped the regular hoeings. Cut and housed from 10th to 20th of September. The exact amount to 20th of September. The exact amount per acre is not ascertained, as the leaf has not been taken from the stalk. It was estimated, however, by those familiar with the culture, that the crop would yield eighteen or twenty hundred pounds per acre. Nor has any detailed account of expenses been kept; but estimating the cost by the save authority, at \$45 per acre; and also the value at \$8 per hundred, which is said to be the average price, though last year the crop sold at \$10 and upwards, and the proceeds would be \$144 per acre, or affording a profit of \$99 per acre, including use of land.—A. S. Journal.

Black Knot on Plum Trees. The following course of treatment pursued by me with a knot on a plum tree, and by which I believe I have destroyed the disease, is communicated rather as a possible method, than as a certain cure. Last summer I noticed the excrescence, and at once cut off all the bark to which the disease extended; shortly afterwards it again made its appearance, farther up the limb, and again I cut it out, disliking very much to cut of the limb as it constituted about one-sixth of the whole tree. It did not appear again until limb as it constituted about one-sixth of the whole tree. It did not appear again until this spring, when it broke out at the extremities of the previously excised portion off the hark; the upper excrescence I again cut out, and proceeded to puncture the lower one with a sharp penknife point, at the same time cutting across the bark below this excressence, to seperate it from healthy part of the bark. At several times since I punctured the excrescence, it growing out larger from the tree all the while, until yesterday when on sticking my knife into it I found it was hollow. I then dag out the whole, and with it took out two grub like looking worms, about three eighths of an inch in length, and aminchined to believe from the appearence of ed in removing the disease and

We have before urged the imports

measure so that he may gradually increase its richness to the last, when he feeds nothing but corn meal pudding. He is also particular to let the mush stand a half day or so, un-

lar to let the mush stand a half day or so, until the saccharine fermentation commences—which is undoubtedly the most proper stage for feeding. He never fails in making the first quality of pork, and a good deal of it.

We remarked that mild weather was most favorable to fattening. Food is the fuel for keeping up animal heat, and the less need of expenditure in this respect, the more rapidly will flesh be accumulated. Their comfort should be studied as a matter of economy, for a discontented, restive animal, however much a discontented, restive animal, however much he may consume, will never fatten rapidly. Their sleeping places should be dry and well littered,—and well ventilated, for pure air is of importance to everything that breathes it.

As to the amount of food to be given daily, we think it important to supply all fattening animals with just as much as they will consume without wasting, either by leaving, or by not fully digesting. The Boston Cultivator in remarking upon this subject illustrates it as follows: A certain amount of food is daily required by the animal to support life or supply the natural waste of the body—for the process of life is one of consumption and decomposition. The accumulation of fat and extra flesh is only a deposit of superfluous nutriment, which not being required for the system at one time, is laid by for future emercies. Now, if no more food is given daiby than is sufficient to supply the natural waste, no surplus flesh or fat can be formed. If, for instance, a farmer had ten bushels of meal to be fed to each animal, and it should be fed in so small quantities that it barely supplied the natural waste, the whole of the food would be consumed without the animal gaining a single pound in weight. But if the time of feeding had been shortened one the time of feeding had been shortened one half, and the same amount of food had been eaten, the animal would have been able to lay by a surplus equal to the amount which half the food was capable of producing."

The same authority advises feeding Indian corn before it is fully hardened, as it is then more readily and fully digested, and both corn and cob are eaten, as well as the stalks if given to swine while yet green. The plant

heap to prevent the escape of the gasses, the manure having been gathered and piled up during the spring—while the lime was mixed corn and cob are eaten, as well as the stalks if given to swine while yet green. The plant in this stage contains much sugar, and this with chalk or others, is applied to the leathwith the coarser portions to hasten decompo. is a most concentrated form of nutriment. er by means of appropriate tools, and well H. observes—

To conclude, we would say, commence early, use cooked food—increase the richness thereof as the process goes on, feed regularly and fully, attend to the comfort of your porkers, and do not forget the manure heap, and no doubt large profits will result from this

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.

I could caution the reader against being led away by a mere name, in his selection of a hog. A hog may be called a Berkshire or a Suffolk, or any other breed most in estimation; and yet may, in reality possess none of this valuable blood. The only sure mode by which the buyer will be able to avoid impostition is, to make name always secondary to points. If you find a hog possessed of such points of form as are calculated to insure earpoints of form as are calculated to insure early maturity, and facility of taking flesh, you need care little what it has seemed good to the seller to call him; and remember that no name can bestow value upon an animal deficient in the qualities to which I have alluded. The true Berkshire—that possesses a dash of the Chinese and Neapolitan varies and the desired a dash of the Conness and Teapontain varies—comes, perhaps, nearer to the desired standard than any other.

The chief points which characterize such a hog are the following:—In the first place,

gation of body as will insure a sufficient lateral expansion. Let the loin and chest be broad. The breadth of the former denotes good room for the play of the lungs, and a consequent free and healthy circulation, essential to the thriving or fattening of any animal. The bone should be small and the light of the problem in more indicating of be no longer than this; and the legs should be no longer than, when fully fat, would just prevent the animal's belly from trailing upon the ground. The leg is the least profitable portion of the hog, and we require no more of it than is absolutely necessary for the rest. See that the feet be firm and sound; that the toes lie well together, and pass straightly upon the ground; as also, that the claws are even, upright and healthy. Many say that the form of the head is of little or no consequence, and that a good hog may have an ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals. ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals as one of the very principal points in which pure or impure breeding will be the most obviously indicated. A high-bred animal will-invariably be found to arrive more speedily at maturity, to take flesh earlier, and with greater facility, and, altogether, to turn out more profitably, than one of questionable or impure stock; and such being the case, I consider that the head of the hog is, by no means, a point to be overlooked by the purchaser. The description of head most likely to produce, or rather to be concomitant of high breeding, is one not carrying heavy hone, not too flat on the forehead or possessing a too elongated snout—the snout should be short, and the forehead rather convex, curving upward; and the ear should be. ward, and, at the same time, light and thin. Nor should the buyer pass over even the carriage of a pig. If this be dull, heavy, and dejected, reject him, on suspicion of ill-health, if not of some concealed disorder actually existing, or just about to break forth; and there can not be a more unfavorable symptom than a hung-down, slouching head. Of course, a fat hog for slaughter, or a sow have with young, has not much sprightli-

FATTENING SWINE.—COMMENCE EARLY.

By the last census it appears there were to Neapolitan; but if too bare of hair, I

The Domestic Monitor.

Potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured

A little salt sprinkled in starch, while boilng tends to prevent it from sticking.

should be gathered just before they are ripe; hey ripen fully, and keep longer, Plantain and houseleek boiled in cream,

and strained before being put away cool, make a very cooling and soothing ointment.

If you want to keep horseradish, grate a quantity while the root is in perfection put it

and keep it corked tightly. You may thus have a supply all the winter.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than in

When a feather-bed becomes heavy, or be gins to smell badly, from old age, or any thing else, empty it, wash the feathers in soap-suds. spread them in a garret to dry, and they will be as light and as good as new. Never be induced to send your bed to be "purified "to any advertising cleaner of beds.

When the stopper of a glass decanter becomes too tight, a cloth steeped in hot water, and applied to the neck will cause the glass so to expand that the stopper may be drawn

A very soothing beverage for a cough may be made of two ounces of figs, and the same quantity of raisins and pearl-barley. Boil them together in a pint-and-a-half of water, with half an ounce of liquorice root. off the liquor, take a teacupful night and morning, or when the cough is troublesome.
When a cough arises only from titillation in eating, about twice a day, a bit of camphor

One pound of meat, and the same quanti-ty of rice, stewed gently in three quarts of water, and seasoned with salt and pepper, will make a pleasant dinner, in the absence of anything more nutritive, for a large family. A little milk will make it richet.

One of the very best modes of extracting grease-spots from linen, is to take magnesia in the lump, wet it, and rub the grease-spots well with it: in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will

To take mildew out of linen, ruh it well with soap, then scrape some fine chalk and rub that also on the linen. Lay it on the grass; as it dries wet it a little, and it will

French Varnished Leather.

This process consists of two operations first, the preparation of the skin; and sec-ond, the varnishing of leather thus dressed. In this preparation of the leather, linseed oil, made readily drying, by means of metallic oxides and salts, is employed as the basis; for each 22 gallons of linseed oil, 22 pounds of white lead and 22 pounds of litherge are employed, and the oil boiled with these in-gredients until it has attained the consistence worked into the pores; three or four layers are applied in succession, taking care to dry each layer thoroughly before the application of the next coating. Four or five coatings of the dried linseed oil, without the admixno doubt large profits will result from this branch of farming economy. -Rural N. Yorker. ture of the earthly substance, are then given; the addition of very fine ivory black, and some oil of turpentine, is usually made to

These coatings are put on very thin, and when carefully dried, the leather is rubbed over with fine pumice stone powder, to render the surface perfectly smooth and even, for the reception of the varnish. The varnish is composed as follows: 10 pounds of the oil, prepared as above, half a pound of asphalt or Jewish bitumen, five pounds of copal varnish, and ten pounds of turpentine. The oil and asphalt are first boiled together, and the copal varnish and bitmuen added afterwards, and the mixture well mixed. Instead of asphalt, Prussian blue or ivory black may be employed. The varnish must be kept in a warm place for two or three weeks before it is fit for use.

The greatest possible care must be taken both before and during the application of the varnish, to prevent the adherence of any dust to the leather. The leather, when varnished, must be put into drying rooms, heat-ed to about 90° or more according to the nature of the leather, and the varnish employed .- American Artizan.

The New Suspension Bridge. The Buffalo Queen City gives some interesting facts as to the plan on which the Railload Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls is to be built. It will be a single span of 800 leet. The upper floor, which supports the calload will be 24 feet. The anchorage will railroad will be 24 feet. The anchorage will be formed by sinking eight shafts in the dock, 25 feet deep, at the bottom of which will be massive cast iron plates, firmly held down by solid mason work. Saddles of cast iron will support the cables on the top of the towers, capable of supporting the pressure of 600 tons. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 16 feet wide at the base and 8 at the top. Weight of timber in the bridge, 110,130 lbs. wrought iron and suspenders, 115,120 lbs; castings, 44,333 lbs; rails, 66,770 lbs; cables between the towers 335,400 bs: cables between the towers, 335,400

locomotive and a train of cars, it is estimated that it will have to sustain a weight of 1,273 tons, which amount of burden, though not likely often to occur, is less than is provided for. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the points of support in the world.

A New Shower Bath.

The Madison Courier is in raptures about new style of shower bath, invented by Joeph Garrett & Son, of that city. And cerainly, from the description of this article of aly, from the description of this article of niture, it is worthy of commendation. It both a curious and and useful piece of chanism. The Courier thus describes it; I may be placed on the floor of a parlor used with safety. At first appearance have a beautiful table—the lid raised and he mirror reveals your handsome face, and you have a large, fine washbowl. You is a crank and alarge basin, full of water is ited up by anti-friction rollers—curtains down—voltenter the STEEL MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

formed an article of trade from Bombay to the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Health, at one time the managing director of the India Iron and Steel Company, and whose steel obtained a prize at the exhibition, even says:— We can hardly doubt that the tools with which the Egyptians covered their obalishs and temples of porphyry

for four hours, when the ore will be found to be reduced; it is taken out, and while yet red hot it is cut through with a hatchet, and sold to the blacksmiths. who forge it into bars, and convert it into steel. In an old account which I possess, written on the spot, apparently in Mysore, it is said, that one and and a half of iron is heated lower than ed heat, and then beaten for about three nutes with a stone hammer on a stone anril, experience having taught them, they say, hat instruments of iron ruin the process.— Mr. Health says that the iron is forged by repeated hammering, until it forms an ap-parently unpromising bar of iron, from which an English manufacturer of steel, would turn with contempt, but which the Hindoo converts into cast steel of the very best quality. To effect this he cuts it into small pieces, o which he puts a pound, more or less, into a crucible, with dried wood of the Cassia au riculata, and a few green leaves of Asclepta gigantea, or where that is not to be had, o

As soon as the clay used to stop the mouth of the crueibles is dry, they are built up in the form of an arch in a small furnace, charcoal is heaped over them, and the blast kep up without intermission for about two hourand a half, when it is stopped, and the pro-cess considered complete. The furnace con-tains from twenty to twenty four crucibles.— The crucibles are next removed from the furnace and allowed to cool; they are then broken and the steel taken out. The cruci bles are formed of a red loam, which is very refactory, mixed with a large portion of the harred husk of rice.

charred husk of rice.

Mr. Health, after remarking the astonishing fact that the Hindoos had discovered the way of making steel at such early periodirefers to Mr. Mushet's discovery of conversing iron into cast steel by fusing iron a clos vessel, in contact with any substance yield. ing carbonaceous matter, and then to that co Mr. Mackintosh, of converting iron into stee! by exposing it to the action of carburette hydrogen gas, in a close vessel, at a very high temperature, by which means the prohours; while, by the old method, it was the work of from fourteen to twenty days, Mr.

Now, it appears to me that the Indian process contains the principles of both the above described methods. On elevating the temperature of the crucibles containing pure iron and dry wood and dry leaves an abun dant evolution of carburretted hydrogen gas would take place from the vegetable matter and as its escape would be prevented by the luting at the mouth of the crueible, it would be retained in contact with the iron, which, at a high temperature, appears from Mr. Mackintosh's process to have a much greater affinity for gaseous than for concrete carbon. This would greatly shorten the operation, and, probably, at a much lower temperature than even the iron in contact with charcoal powder. In no other way can I account for the fact that iron is converted into cast steel by the natives of India in two hours and whalf, with an application of heat that in the country would be considered quite inadquate to produce such an effect. While, at Sheffield, it requires at least four hours to melt blistered steel in wind furnaces of the country would be considered to the country which we have the country with the country best construction, although the crucibles which the steel is melted are at a white he when the metal is put into them, and in th

Indian process the crucibles are put into the furnace quite cold.

By such simple methods the Hindoo prepared steel, which has long formed an article of commerce from the west of India to the Persian Gulf, and there is every probability of its being used in large quantities, as manufactures here have expressed a desire to employ it. In the arms which we have exhibiton, as well as in the edgeand points of the tools, we see its admirable. and points of the tools, we see its admira fitness for the fabrication of all cutting in

Among the arms we have a display of such as would appear to belong to different ages of the world, but which are actually in use in India at the present day; such as chain and scale armor, both for man and horse, hemlets and shields, spears, battle axes, hows and arrows, with daggers in every variety. Some of these display, in a remarkable matter, their skill as cutters; as, for in stance, the sword formed of two blades and another in which pearls are let into the centre of its blade; and still more in the daggers contained one within another, all of hard steel, with the line of junction so beautifully welded as to be hardly perceptible even with a magnifier—so also the dagger, which on striking separates into five blades, as these are most nicely brought into juxtaposition. The twisting of gun barrels and the damasks of their blades of steel have been imitated in all countries. These beautiful specimens of steer have beautiful specimens have been sent chiefly by the native princes of the northwest of India from Puttela to beinde, as well as from the central govern-

Book and Paper Cutting Machine.—Mr. James E. Mallory, formerly of this city, ha invented a machine to facilitate the trimming of books and papers, which is said to be superior to any thing in use. A circular placed in our hands states that the work is donwith greater dispatch, perfection and economy than many machine heretofore used, and that the edges of the paper and books arinvariably left perfectly straight and smooth and the corners unbroken. The straight knife which is placed horizontally in the

mortality.' Air pipes were immediately c three years, by merely puting in a few pipes Can any one say there is nothing in ventila.

No person of active mind should try to prevent sleep, which, in such persons, only comes when rest is indispensable to the continuance of health. In fact, sleep once in condition for sleep cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen slumber on their coaches, and couriers on their horses, whilst soldiers fall asleep on the field of battle, amidst all the noise of artillery and the tumult of war. During the retreat of Sir John Moore, several of the British soldiers were reported to have fallen asleep upon the march, and yet they continued walking onward. The most violent passions and excitement of mind cannot pre-serve even powerful minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, the rack. Noises which serve to drive away The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would awake if there was and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer,

in the fliad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the gods, excepting Jupiter alone.

The length of time passed in sleep is not the same for all men; it varies in different individuals and at different ages, but it cannot be determined from the improvement in sleep, relative to the strength or energy of the functions of the body or mind. From, vet the Roman Emperor, Caligula slept on ! three hours, Frederick of Prussia and Dr. John. Hunter, consumed only 4 or 5 hours in repos while the great Scipia slept during eight.

to twelve hours daily. It is during infanc that sleep is longest and most profound. Women also sleep longer than men, and young men longer than old. Sleep is driven young men longer than old. Sleep is driven away during convalescence, after a long sickness, by a long fasting and abuse of coffee. The sleepless nights of old-age are almost proverbial. It would appear that carnivorous animals sleep in general longer than the herbivorous, as the superior activity of the muscles and senses of the former seem more associally to require repair. more especially to require repair.

Lowell Factories.

The number of mills, including the machine shop (in which all the machinery for the mills is made) is 50, and the aggregate of capital invested in them, is \$13,362,000. In these mills are 325,000 spindles, and 9,006 looms, which turn out 2,190,000 yards of cotton, 20,477 of woolen, and 15,000 carpets or week. The number of families employed the first of last January was 8,274; males 3,702. The average wages of females, clear of board, is \$2 per week; males 80 cents per day. The number of pounds of cotton consumed per annum is 575.400; of wool, 69,000. The latter material is used on only two of the comparations, while there are nine. two of the corporations, while there are nin ture of cotton cloths, and one other in par Among other articles consumed are 28,230 tons of authracite coal per annum; 25,000 bushels of charcoal; 2,270 cords of wood. 68,500 gallons of oil; 39,000 gallons of lard; 1,395,000 pounds of starch; and 1,650 barrels of floor.—Buffalo Advertiser.

Carbon.—Carbonaceons matter in some orm, is necessary in all soils. In some it trises from the decay of green crops; for the result is carbon, (charcoal) as thoroughly as if burned in a close vessel. Part of the results of decaying manures exist in soils as earbon. Old charcoal hearths, charcoal dust from locomotives, and all other sources, are raluable to supply this desideratum to the soil. Soils are retentive of manures, only from the presence of carbon or alumina.

THE SWEARER REPROVED. Some little children belonging to a ragged

chool, were setting one day on the steps of a nor, singing as they often do, some of their

lrunken man, who came up to them, and attering an oath, said, "Does your master each you nothing but singing them foolish "Yes," said a sharp little fellow about six ears of age, "he tells us that it is wicked to

The poor worthless man seemed ashamed of his conduct, and passed on without saying

DANGER.—A person named Danger kept a public house, on the Huntingdon road, near Cambridge, England. On being compelled o quit the house, which was not his own, be built an inn, on the opposite side of the road, and caused to be puinted beneath his ign—"DANGER from over the way." His uccessor in the old house retorted by incribing over his door, "There is no Danger level now."

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